

Forever float that standard sheet, Where breathes the foe but falls before us, With Freedom's soil beneath our feet And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us.

Knexville, Tenn., November 27, 1867.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION

### REPUBLICAN UNION TICKET. FOR MAYOR,

CAPTAIN M. D. BEARDEN.

FOR ALDERMEN, FIRST WARD:

D. G. TERRY. JOHN A. DOBSON. SECOND WARD J. F. SPENCE,

JOSEPH BURT,

JOHN FERRITER.

JOSEPH RICHARDS. THIRD WARD J. W. HOPE, H. C. TARWATER. G. L. POWELL CHARLES MORROW FIFTH WARD:

the city of Knoxville. The Rrepublican-Union Judge Butler, whose credentials were referred to party of this city have agreed with absolute una- the Committee on Elections. We have no doubt nimity upon the ticket at the head of our columns. Judge Butler will be admitted to his seat in a few It is a strong ticket and deservedly popular. For days. May or and Aldermen better men could not be se- These Copperheads are like the fox in the fable

private character is and has ever been irrproacha- fix. bls. No man in the community possesses more sterling integrity than he. In the private relations of to the prosperity of our city. Whatever he does he reconstruction. does with all his might.

tions for the mayoralty. These are first to be re- executing the laws of Congress. garded in the selection of an officer so important .-These being adequate, it is not inappropriate to inquire into the claims of candidates for office upon the support and gratitude of our fellow-citizens .-Since our colored fellow-citizens have been enfranchised, the loyal people of Knoxville have been largely in the majority on the vote of this city, and unless Captain Bearden and those associated with him are elected by a large majority, it will be because we suffer the election to go by default.

What man could have stronger claims upon the support of loyal men than the Union candidate for Mayor? For nearly four years, as a member of Jo. Cooper's magnigeent regiment, he was constantly white citizen, and the loyal colored citizen a great at the front battling for the preservation of his country. To-day he is suffering from a wound re- Johnson had no right or authority to issue this orceived while gallantly charging the enemy at Re- der. It is in striking contrast with his encouragesaca. No Tennessee soldier acquitted himself more ment of the Maryland rebel militia, which parade and petitions asking for their pardon or a change tans are inflexible in their determination to achieve nobly than did our candidate for Mayor. One the streets of Baltimore commanded by ex-rebel of their punishment. It is useless to appeal to him. present. For the first time in the history of Knoxwillo, selesed men are allowed to vote in municipal elections. Less than a year ago, against the indignant protests of our Conservative citizens, the Legislature changed our city charter so as to allow colored men to vote in our charter elections. One of the chief instruments in securing this measure of against him or our candidates for Alderman. We tional power of Congress. It will not depend on will refer to this election again.

#### Petition for the Passage of the Bill could command them. Abolishing Disabilities on Account of Race or Color.

To the Ronorable General Assembly of Tennessee : Your petitioners would respectfully submit to

are all members, in common with a large majority of your henorable body, of the Radical Republican party, and hold its principles and its continued supremacy of paramount importance at this time. Your petitioners further submit, that our triumphant success in the recent elections, held in this State.

the blandishments and unawed by the threats, of tice has been given to the different Councils appropriate work. the rebel conservative opposition, in solid column they went to the ballot box, and voted for you, because they believed you to be their true and stead-

Yet these constituencies on whom the Republican party of Tennessee so largely depends and must in of organization, and make more efficient the labor the future depend for support and power, are de- of its members. nied by the laws of Tennessee some of the essential rights of freemen. We refer to the restrictions con- and hope to see a large crowd of Leaguers here on tained in what was, during the late canvass, de- the 29th. nounced from one end of the State to the other as "the edious 16th Section." The proposition that Battle of Campbell's Station --- East the privilege to sit on juries, and to hold such offices as the people may deem them qualified to fill, should belong to all classes of loyal citizens, seems versary of the Battle of Campbell's Station," which time by the people of the State, it will be approved in the design. It is published weekly by Barneye those original too plain to require argument. It is one of the fun- took place fifteen miles South-west of this city, was by Congress, and Louisiana's Congressmen may be & Co. damental principles of the American system. To celebrated at Jackson, Michigan. As most of our admitted to seats in the National Legislature by

the white Radicals of Tennessee were designing, Union troops, occurred on the advance of Longself-seeking men, who cared nothing for the rights street on this city in the winter of 1863. We hope of the colored man, and would only use him to se- to publish the proceedings of the anniversary. Just the first acts of the present General Assembly would estimate in which all loyal men of the North hold be to remove from the statutes of Tennessee all dis- the self-sacrificing patriotism of East Ten nesseeans. not speak of white men, not of red men, not of just claims of our loyal people against the Governblack men, not of men of any complexion, but like ment. Let our Senators and Representatives in the Laws of God-The Ten Commandments, and Congress at once present and Demand the rights of

berly, earnestly, and in all seriousness, the perform- have no personal interest in the matter, but as a ance by your honorable body of this simple work loyal citizen we have a right to ask that the Gov- labyrinth of Tennessee's financial condition, and of duty—the fulfillment of these pledges. They ask ernment do justice to loyal people. it on the higher grounds of right and justice. And further, it should not be fergotten, that upon your action in this matter depends the future success and

be immediately passed into a law, and thus place but that you still uphold the great principles for Tenocasee in the front rank of the great party of which we fought."

Meeting of Congress.

The reassembling of Congress on Thursday was marked by an unusually large attendance of the members of both Houses for the first day of the session. The interest of the people in its assembling was shown by the vast multitude which occupied the galleries long before the appointed hour for bus-

In the Senate the ball was opened by Mr. Sum- others ner on the reconstruction question. The next proposition was by Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, on the financial question. On these two great questions, reconstruction and finance, hang the destinies of is a good deal of division of sentiment as to how to face of Gen. Trowbridge at 12 M., on Friday.

get rid of the National debt. Without further proceedings of any importance setts, looking to the repeal of the tax on cotton, the its by attending the meeting on Saturday.

Senate adjourned over to Monday. Up to Monday the marked event of the House was the war made on the entire Tennessee delegation by the Democratic-Conservative members.

Eldridge, a Democratic blackguard from Wisconsin, objected to Gen. Stokes being sworn in, alleging he had been a rebel. The same Eldridge made the same objection to Gen. Stokes on his being sworn into the last Congress.

Brooks, of New York, who has been Whig, Democrat, States Rights, Pro-Slavery, Abolitionist, and is now a Democrat, numbering among his constituents an army of New York roughs and thieves, objected to the admission of any of our delegation, alleging they could none of them take the test oath, and were all rebels. The aforesaid Brooks is opposed to the test oath, and favors the admission o Cotton States traitors. Another objection he waged was that the Government of Tennessee was not "Republican in form," because some white men are disfranchised. At the same time Brocks favors the disfranchisement of all blacks. That black men constitute Republicanism.

On baturday, the 4th day of January next, an The objections of Brooks and like traitors were election will be held for Mayor and Aldermen of overruled, and all our members sworn in except

With the stigma of treason indellibly engraved on All our citizens are familiar with the character | their own brows, they seek to fasten it on loyal men of Captain Bearden, the cadidate for Mayor. All In the unfortunate predicament of having their his life be has been a citizen of this county. His own tails cut off, they would have all others in like

#### Trouble in New Orleans.

life he is universally popular, and though he has On the 21st, Gen. Mower, the successor of Sheriever been positive in his course on all questions of dan in the command of the 5th Military District, public policy, he has, as a man, at all times been removed all the State officers except Gov. Flanders, esteemed by his political opponents. For more who was appointed by Sheridan. Voorhies, the than two years Captain Bearden has been Sheriff Lieutenant Governor, and King, the twe chief inof this county, and in this capacity has evinced bu- stigators of last year's riot, and both unscrupulous, siness capacity of a high order. He is energetic, vicious rebels, telegraphed at once to the President, laborious and public-spirited. As Mayor of Knox- who had the order suspended. The removals were next term is met. Any transportation you may ville, he would be wholly enlisted in and devoted made because the rebel incumbents were impeding order or pay will be approved by me on the receipt

The loyal men are indignant, and demand that We have spoken of Captain Bearden's qualifica- the action of Gen. Mower be sustained in faithfully

#### The President's Usurpation.

No more flagrant act of usurpation could be committed than that of the President in forcibly dispersing and disbanding the negro volunteer companies of the District of Columbia. By the Amend- but the name of each should be forwarded as soon ment to the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, and the decision of the Supreme Court, the negro is a CITIZEN of the United States, and it has always been conceded by men of all parties that the right of citizens to bear arms did not require the permission of Government. The coldeal better right than the disloyal white. Mr.

justice was Ceptain Bearden. We don't believe to the judgment of Congress. The order seems a be checked by capital punishment. there is a colored man in Knoxville who will vote confession of the purpose to resist the Constituthe negro volunteers, nor would the regular soldiers

# Hon. D. W. C. Senter.

The Conservative Nashville Banner says that the speech of the Speaker of the Senate on the Railroad your thoughtful and candid consideration, the fol- bill was "sensible." Speaker Senter is in the habit lowing statement of fasts, and their petition based of making that kind of speeches. We never knew him to make any other kind on any subject. He is a man of sound judgment and quick perception .registered voters under the laws thereof. They are As the successor of Gov. Brownlow in the Guber-1.0 YAL to the Government of the United States, and natorial chair, the loyal people of the State have to the State of Tennessee, and have ever been. They full confidence in his integrity, loyalty and firmness.

# Rally of Union Leagues.

A Convention of the Union Leagues of this county, composed of delegates regularly chosen from the various Councils in the county, is called to was largely due to the votes of colored men. Many meet at Temperance Hall, in this city, on Friday ers of the movement would be tried by a Court of your own body owe their election to the votes of the 29th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This meeting Martial of militia officers, and, if found guilty of in the Parish of St. Thomas in the East. Untutered in politics as they were, unmoved by Grand Council for Knox county. To this end nointo requisition and the hangman assigned to his has been carried by a decided majority of the registhroughout the county.

The objects of this move are to make the League more perfect in its organization, to form a better medium of communication between the numerous subordinate Councils, and to systematize the work

This movement we regard as of vast importance,

# Tennessee Abroad.

East Tennessee readers will remember, this engage- the middle of March. It was said by the Conservatives, and is now, that | ment, which for its duration was very fatal to the the Leros Prater, they should speak of the Pre- our people in this matter. In saying this we will Your pelitioners now ask, respectfully, but so-

But to the letter : it would be only the more noble in you now, to do them that they are beld in grateful remembrance by State, and to determine the policy that our legisla-Your petitioners and constituents do, therefore, side by side with the noble boys in blue of your own State, required to mean kind, hospitalities at their

earnestly appeal to you, and pray, that your honorable body will not know that your honorhands, and so many words of encouragement. We able body will not kenger delay or put off the right were then assisting the true Union people in pro-

Meeting at the Court House.

On yesterday a meeting was held at the Court House to take into consideration the means of securing the location of the Agricultural College, or a branch of it, in the city of Knoxville.

Gen. Trowbridge was Chairman. Remarks were made by Hon. Thos. A. R. Nelsen,

journed meeting to be held on Saturday next at 2 selves rufflans. P. M., at the Court House. The following gentlemen constitute said Committee: Hon. Thos. A. R. the country and the result of the next Presidential | Nelson, Rev. T. W. Humes, Perez Dickinson, Hon. election. Mr. Edmunds declared in favor of pay- C. W. Jones, Mayor J. C. Luttrell, General L. S. ing all the bondholders in gold. We suspect Con- Trowbridge, Wm. Rule, Col. John Brownlow, Geo. gress will handle this question cautiously. The Andrews, Esq., Capt. H. S. Chamberlain, and Dr. thing is a good deal mixed. In both parties there S. H. Smith. The Committee will meet at the of- with a vengeance. Chivalry! Bah!

This is a matter of vast importance to East Tennessee, and we hope to see the citizens of the city except a resolution of Mr. Wilson, of Massachu- and country manifest the interest the question mer-

#### That Same Old Song.

The men who, in order to get the people into rebellion, told them that the Democracy of the North would aid them in fighting the "abolitionists," are now, with their McClellan-Conservative sympathizers, with assumed smiles of satisfaction, telling the people that the elections in New York and other States have gone in favor of their party, and that a reaction in reference to the reconstruction acts of Congress, is going on and will restore the Democratic party to power. The editors and politicians who talk and write thus disbelieve what they say. They know that the elections were almost entirely governed by local issues, such as prohibitory liquor

If the Northern elections were held to-morrow, as they will be in the Presidential election, unensumbered by local and side issues, but upon the naked issue of the validity and execution of the Radical policy of Reconstruction, the effect of the result would be as unpleasant and mortifying to should have rights is not essential in his opinion to these same Conservatives as was the currender of Gen. Lee or the intelligence of the capture of Jeff.

#### To Loyal White Refugees.

We publish the following circular for the benefit of all concerned. Any one desiring further information can obtain it by applying to Captain S. P. Walker, Agent Freedmen's Bureau, at this place: BUREAU REFUGERS, FREEDMEN AND AB. LANDS, State of Tennessee, Assistant Commissioner's Office,

Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 12th, 1867. The following communication is published the information of all whom it may concern:

State of Tennessee, Assistant Commissioner's Office, Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 11th, 1867. Maj. Gen. W. P. Carlin, Assistant Com'r. GENERAL: Send any children of "Loyal White of our State bonds and State credit, Gen. Boyle

Refugees," who may be properly qualified and are is an able lawyer and railroad man. o go to the Lookout Mountain School. will see that the expense of their education for the I vouchers therefor at Washington, D. C. Yours, truly, O. O. Howard, Maj. Gen., Commissioner, &c.

Officers and Agents of this Bureau will report to this office such children, contemplated by the above letter, of either sex who have attained the age of 12 years, and whose parents or guardians may be desirous of sending them to the Lookout Mountain | U. S. Court in Nashville in the Spring, to which Educational Institution. No delay should be caused by waiting to obtain ists of names of such children as may be selected,

W. P. CARLIN. Bry't Major General U. S. A., Assistant Commissioner.

J. W. GROESBECK Lt. 42d Infantry and A. A. A. General.

# The Approaching Executions.

plored are soon to be executed in Hamilton and | who help in the good work. Grainger counties, for the double crimes of murder and rebbery. The Governor is besieged with letters word more and we will dismiss this question for the officers, wearing the rebel uniform. Whatever They were condemned by the Circuit Court and judgment Congress shall pronounce on this subject | appealed to the Supreme Court, which tribunal, after reviewing the testimony, considering the charges The President has issued this order from fear of of the Courts and the verdicts of the jurors, reafimpeachment. This spectre haunts him day and firmed the awful sentences. The Governor does for some time his Private Secretary, as Assistant night. He imagines that the colored volunteer not propose to override the decisions of all these Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Mr. companies in Washington and the District are troops | Courts. Beside, he thinks that murders and robdesigned to put down any resistance he may offer beries have become too frequent, and will have to

# The Rallroad Bill.

The Senate has passed on its last reading the bill of the District be able to prevent, even if Johnson granting \$3,000,000 00 to the various railroads. It provides that the State shall have power to sell woolen fabrics. It is understood that Commissionthem in default of payment of interest for two | er Wells will favor this reduction in his annual reyears. We have no doubt the bill will pass the port, if accompanied by a corresponding reduction House. All East Tennessee will be gratified at the also recommends the repeal of the cotton tax. liberal appropriation to the Knoxville and Kentucky Read, for this is the most important of all our roads to this division of the State.

# Threatened Rebellion.

Several Conservative papers in Middle Tennessee are desirous-or pretend to be-of calling what they term a State Convention, with the avowed purpose of overthrowing the present State Government .-The Free Press, of this city, is opposed to the movement. In this the Free Press is sensible, for whenever a mob of seditionists assemble at the capital for that purpose it will be dispersed at the point of the bayonet. In addition to this, some of the leadis for the purpose of organizing and establishing a sedition and rebellion, a coil of rope would be called

# Louisiana.

On Saturday last, the Convention of Louisiana net in the Mechanics' Institute Hall, at New Orleans, to form a new Constitution under the reconstruction laws of Congress. At the late election to at Fejee had murdered and eaten Rev. S. Baker, decide on this Convention, there were cast 79,164 votes, of which 75,083 were for the Convention. In the Presidential election of 1860, the total vote of Louisiana was 50,510. The increase in the vote is gets off the following, which is not had: the addition of the colored population. Should this Convention act promptly in making the right kind On the 15th and 16th of this month, the "Anni- loyal men, and its work be ratified without loss of been selected with taste and transferred with emi-

Glorious News. We have the gratifying intelligence that cure to themselves offices, which they could not oth- before the anniversary was held, we received a leterwise obtain. This was denounced by Republican ter from one of the gallant men who participated by 25000 majority. They have carried the speakers, and the loyal press of the State, as a base in the engagement, from which we take the liberty Convention and a large majority of the slander, and the colored men were told that one of of making an extract. The writer expresses the members. Thus the ball rolls on, North Carolina is added to Louisiana, Arkansas, abilities based upon race, color or previous condition. That: "our laws and our institutions should its constituents, it will pass an act to liquidate the All sure to give their votes for the Repub-

# State Comptroller.

The Nashville Banner pays the following merited tribute to the integrity and efficiency of the

labyrinth of Tennessee's financial condition, and our present State Comptroller has by his recent report earned the gratitude of the citizens of our State. His is not an elegant report. It is not is sufficient when a husband and wife are joint parties, is only propagately the former to take the party is sufficient. predominance of the great principles of the Republican party in Tennessee.

"The survivors of the 17th Regiment of Michigan Infantry are to celebrate the anniversary of this battle in which so many of our comrades lost what its acquaintances already knew, that its acqua In view of the fact, that our friends in some of the loyal States have met with temporary reverses, it would be only the more noble in you now, to do the set of the condition of our friends the condition of our friends the condition of our friends there are hold in grateful remembrances by the condition of our friends there are hold in grateful remembrances by the condition of our friends there are hold in grateful remembrances by the condition of our friends there are hold in grateful remembrances by the property condition of our friends there are hold in grateful remembrances are any and the appaintances are any and the condition of our friends the property condition of our friends the property condition of our friends the condition of the condition of our friends the condition of the conditio tors should pursue."

concerning a conversation as to Gen. Grant's position. He was reported as using language unfriendly to the General and sharply criticising his reticence on the political issues of the times. Mr.

It follows therefore that the appeal, which the chancellor had no power to grant without a bend, or the pamper adiabatic taken in due form and in Court, according to law, must The war in Italy has ended with the defeat of the Circuit Court for Sullivan county, to be holden defeat of the Circuit Court for Sullivan county, to be holden defeat in Grant, and believes him to be in full accord with the Republican party.

## The F. F. V.'s .-- Chivalry.

A newspaper controversy has recently been waged between ex-Governor and ex-Rebel General Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, and E. A. Pollard, of the same State, the Rebei war historian. Pollard, who is a fine writer though a malignant rebel, got the better of his opponent, Gov. Wise, in their con-Rev. Thos. W. Humes, Mr. Perez Dickinson, and troversy. That Governor Wise should not be considered as wanting in the characteristics of a gen-A Committee was appointed to report to an ad- tleman, two of his household have proven them-

While, a few days since in Baltimore, leaning upthe arm of his wife, John, son of ex-Gov. Wise, and a nephew of the same name, called Douglass Wise, fired upon Pollard, one ball taking effect in his elbow and so painfully wounding him that he was unable to offer resistance. This is chivalry

#### The Late Elections.

With the exception of New York, there is no plausible pretext for the shouting of the copperheads over the result of the late elections. On the contrary, there is just ground for exultation by the supporters of the Radical policy of reconstruction. We have carried Massachusetts by more than fifty thousand majority, and though the majority is not quite so large as it was a year ago, it is solely because the Republican candidates were committed to the temperance reform. We have triumphed in Kansas by a large majority, and in Michgan secured the ratification of the new Constitution, which does away with all distinction of color in the exercise of the elective franchise.

The copperheads carry one branch of the Legislature in New Jersey, and the rebels hold Delaware, as they did during the entire war. With all lored men disfranchised and whites enfranchised n Maryland, they have carried that State of course because three-fourths of the white people of the State have been rebels all the time. Minnesota the Bepublicans have carried by a large majority.-Georgia, Florida and Alabama have given large majorities for the Congressional policy of reconstruction, and may be counted as certainly for the Republican candidate for the Presidency as Massa-

Such is a brief summary of the elections. It disappoints nobody, and leaves the great Radical party certain of success in the Presidential election .-Local side issues, such as woman suffrage and prohibitory liquor laws have been the sole cause of the small gains made by the Democrats in some localities. These obstacles are now removed, and the Republican party enters upon the struggle next the Circuft Court, from the date of its rendition to this time together with the costs of the appeal.

A true copy.

HAWKINS, year more powerful than ever.

#### Tennessee Rallroads.

We publish to-day an elaborate letter from Gen. . T. Boyle, of Kentucky, on the priority of lien held by the State in her railroads, and on the claims BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND AB. LANDS, of her railroads against the General Government. The argument was prepared at the Governor's request, and will be generally read, as it treats upon a question which involves to a vast extent the value

#### Return of Isham G. Harris

On Sabbath last Ex-Governor Harris returned o Nashville and called on Governor Brownlow with whom he had a very pleasant talk for some inutes. No allusion was made to political affairs, xcept Governor H. told Governor B. that he had replied he would paroll him to appear before the the latter assented and took his departuae for

#### News of the Day.

There is a very general disposition in Congress to relieve all the Confederates who cordially assist in the reconstruction of the South. Such men as ex-Governor Brown of Georgia, ex-Senator A. G. Brown, and Judge Alcorn, of Mississippi; General Barringer, of North Carolina; and Generals Longstreet, Jeff. Thompson and Barksdale will probably be among the list. Mr. Stevens openly expresses Two unfortunate men-one white and the other | the hope that all may be restored to citizenship

Official advices received at the State Department ay that the Turks have renewed the war on the retans with increased severity, and that the Creheir independence.

The Secretary of State has arged the British Governor to exercise clemency in the case of the condemned Fenians, O'Brien and M'Condon. The President has appointed Edward Cooper, ormerly member of Congress from Tennessee, and

Chandler, resigned. The New York World's Washington's correspondent asserts that Mr. Cooper has been appointed to keep watch over Mr. M'Culloch and Mr. Rollins and supervise she appointments made in the Department. His con firmation by the Senate is exceedingly doubtful. There promises to be a strong pressure to bear

upon Congress, at its approaching session, to secure large reduction of the tax upon cotton and in the tariff rates on the same articles. Mr. Wells The census of the District of Columbia has been

ompleted, and a rough footing-up of the figures show a total population of 123,492, distributed as follows: Washington city, 73,018 whites, 32,742 colored; total, 105,770. Georgetown, 8,482 whites, 3,210 colored; total, 8,030. It is claimed that these figures fall considerably below the actual number. Hon. David Davis, administrator of the estate of the late Abraham Lincoln, made a final settlement of the estate at Springfield, Illinois last Thursday After paying all the debts there remained \$110,-223,62, which, divided among the widow and heirs, gives \$36,755,30 to Mrs. Lincols, and the same amount to each son.

Despatches via Havana say that another negre rebellion is imminent in Jamaica. Four hundred negroes, disciplined and armed, were awaiting an rtunity for a demonstration against the whites

Governor Boutwell is confident that the House f Representatives will accept the report of the Judiciary Committee favoring impeachment.

The garrison at Washington has been increase in a month from 1,900 to about 3,000 men. Late Australian advices state that the cannibals Wesleyan Missionary, and six Christian natives.

A NEW PAPER. The Free Press, of the 17th, "The Knoxville Messenger-Chatlanooga-Union

Knoxville Herald is on our table. It made its apof Constitution, one which will do justice to the graphical appearance, and the articles seem to have n the design. It is published weekly by Ramage 11 4 11

# SUPREME COURT OPINION.

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1867. THOMAS II. COLDWELL, ATTORNEY GENERAL AND REPORTER ALFRED MCPHATRIDGE AND WIFE, SARAH MCPHA-TRIDGE, VR. JAMES GREGG AND ROBERT SCOTT, EXecutors of Frances Hoges, deceased et al. This is a motion to dismiss an appeal to this Court from the Chancery Court at Blountville, for wast of an appeal

The record shows that a final decree was punpunced in this case at the November Term, 1806, from which the complainants prayed an appeal, which was granted, and two months allowed which to give bend. After the adjournment of the Term, and before the expiration of the time allowed by the Chancellor vithin which is give bond, one of the complainants, Africal MiPhatride, who as it appears, was the husband of his joint complainant. So rah McPhatridge, appeared before the Clerk and Master, an instant of execution bond as a first the characteristics. rah McPhatridge, appeared before the Clerk and Master, and instead of executing bond, as directed by the Chancellor, took and filed with the Master themath prescribed by the statute for 'poor persons; and the defendants have now moved the Court to dismise the appeal for want of a bond.

The ground of objection is not that an appeal or writed error may not be proscorted to form por persons, but that the pauper affidavit is not in compliance with the order of the Chancellor granting the appeal. The order is that two months are allowed the complainants within which to give bond, and the question is whether the pauper affidavit is a substantial compliance with that order or not.

is only necessary, for the former to take the path; but it is otherwise where this relation does not exist between parties. Grills et al., we Hill et al., 2 Sueed 711.

But did the Clerk and Master have any authority, under the order of the Court, to administer the eath? In the case must be taken in Court.

The eath of the parties backline Court held that the eath of the parties backline is continued. must be taken in Court.

The cath of the parties imability to bear the expenses of the appeal is the substitute for the bend required by the general provisions of the Code on this subject. And as the taking of such bond is a judicial act of the Court, so is the taking of the oath also. Hence the reason for its being taken in Court.

But in this case, by the order of the Chanceller, the Clerk but in this case, by the order of the Chanceller, the Clerk was constituted the agent of the Court to judge of the band fendered within the line immed for its execution.

This cannot be allowed. The practice of Chancery Courts allowing leave to give security for appeals and taking band before the Master, in vacation, is reprehensible, but it has grown into such a general practice and has been sanctioned by too long usage to be now changed unless by the intervalities of the Legislature. Holy we farmly, manuscript, Knowlike, 1850. But the rule being reprehensible, and only sanctioned by long usage, will not be extended. Mores re-

A true copy. .

M. L. PATTERSON, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT OPINION.

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1867. THOMAS R. COLDWELL, ATTORNET GENERAL AND REPORTER.

SHARP ET AL. vs. PICKINS. This is an action of tresspass, brought by Pickins against This is an action of tresspass, brought by Pickins against Sharp et al., to recover damages for an unlawful arrest.— There was verdict and judgment for the plaintiff, from which the defendants appealed to this Court.

The appellants gave bond with security for the appeal. The judgment as to Sharp has been affirmed by this Court, and the question now is as to the liability of the streety for the appeal. See, 3182 of the Code provides that in actions founded upon bonds, &c., the bond for an appeal shall be for the payment of the whole debt, damages and costs, and for the satisfaction of the judgment of the Superior Court.

See, 316 provides that in all other cases of appeal in suits at law, the bond shall be for damages and costs only, and interest shall be recovered at the rate of six per cent, per an-

This case belongs to that class of cases referred to in the siter section, in which the plaintiff in error was entitled to latter section, in which the plaintiff in error was entitled to his appeal upon giving bond with security for the payment of damages and costs only, according to the construction which has been given this section by the prefession generally, upon an affirmance of the judgment of the Court, below, in this Court, the defendant in error is entitled to a jugdment against the surety in the appeal bond only for the amount of the interest which has accrued upon the judgment below at the rate of six per cent, per annum and the costs of the appeal. Caruthers' law suit, sec. 110.

We think the correctness of this construction may at first well have been questioned, but inasmuch as it has been acquiesced in and acted upon by the profession so long, we do not feel willing or authorized now to declare a different one. In this case the judgment of the Circuit Court is in the sum

shall be recovered at the rate of six per cent, per an-

In this case the judgment of the Circuit Court is in the sum fifteen hundred dollars. The appeal bond is for the sum of ree thousand dollars, double the amount of the judgment, d the condition of the bond is that the plaintills in error all well and truly prosecute their appeal with effect, or in the they fail to do so, shall pay and satisfy such judgment as y be awarded against them by this Court. The terms and iditions of the bend are surely broad enough to make the urcties liable for the whole amount of the judgment, upon a affirmance by this Court, provided, it had been taken it mpliance with law.

In the case of the bank vs. McDowell, administrator, which

In the case of the bank vs. McDowell, administrator, which was a suit against an administrator before a Justice of the Peace, in which a judgment was rendered against the administrator, from which he appealed to the Circuit Court, where upon trial a judgment was rendered against the administrator, to be levied of the goods of the intestate, &c., and also, upon motion, against the surety in the appeal bond for the amount of the judgment and costs, for which an execution was awarded. The condition of the appeal bond was that the appellant "shall comply with and perform the judgment of said Court," and the question in this Court was whether the judgment against the surety was correct.

This Court held that in as much as an administrator was not required; to give security for the debt upon an appeal—and the bond should have been for damages and costs only—therefore the judgment against the surety for the debt was erroneous, but upon the authority of the case of Polk vs. Plummer, 2d Hum. 500, it was holden the illegal provision; or condition of the bond would be rejected, and the bond held good for costs and damages. Ist Cold. 85.

In the case of Terry vs. Stokely, a decree was pronounced dismissing the bill. Complainant appealed to this Court.—The appeal, bond was for the performance of the decree of the Supreme Court. The sureties paid the costs of the appeal, the Supreme Court. The sureties paid the costs of the appeal, and refused to pay the costs of the cause in the Chancery Court. It was helden that the surety was only liable for the costs occasioned by the appeal, notwiths and in the terms of the bond, and that no other costs could be lawfully covered by the bond. 3d Yer. So we are of the opinion that only the costs and damages incident to the appeal in this case consti-cute the only legal liability of the surety for the appeal, and the bond cannot lawfully cover either the costs of the Circuit Court or the judgment of that Court. Judgment will be entered against the plaintiff in error, Sharp, for the judgment of the Circuit Court, with the costs of that Court. Also, against Sharp and the surety for the appeal, for the damages in consequence of the appeal, which is interest fat the rate of the part has a contract the court of the surety for the surety for the damages in consequence of the appeal, which is interest fat the rate of

M. L. PATTERSON, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT OPINION. KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1867.

OHN VANSEL ET AL., vs. TIGHLMAN II. EVANS ET

THOMAS II. COLDWELL, ATTORNEY GENERAL AND REFORTER.

endant, Tighlman H. Evans, and five sons surviving him.

The first clause of the will reads as follows: "I will and equeath unto my beloved wife, Tabitha, the tract of land on which I now live, also two negroes—one man by the name of Rial—one negro woman by the name of Jane; also all the personal property that I now own during her life or widow-2d, "I will and bequeath unto my five beloved sons, namely, Klias Vansel, John Vansel, Roland Vansel, Samuel Vansel and Alexander Vansel, after the death or marriage of my beloved wife, Tabitha, all that tract or parcel of land I have willed to my wife, Tabitha, to have and to hold the same for-

ever; also, the two negroes to be sold and the proceeds of said sale to be equally divided between my five sons after the death or marriage of my wife, Tabitha." In the 3d clause of the will, the testator provides "That if ither or both of the above named negroes that I have willed my wife Tabitha, should become dissipated and disobedient, the said negro or negroes shall or may be hired out, and the proceeds of said hire shall go to the use and support of my wife and five children." The 4th clause is in the following language: "My further ill and desire is that all my just debts be paid, and what money I have go to the use and support of my five children and my wife, Tabitha, whom I hereby appoint sole executor of this my last will and testament."

The widow qualified as executor of the will, and soon after.

The widow qualified as executor of the will, and soon after the testator's death was delivered of a posthumous son, who, under a decree of the Chancery Court, was held entitled to share equally with the other children and devisees. The son, Elias Vansel, died unmarried and without issue, leaving af-ter the admission of the posthumous son, the widow and on-by five children to share in the testator's bounty. Under this state of facts, this bill was brought by the chil-dren of the testator, who are miners, and assed by their pordren of the testator, who are miners, and sued by their next friend. Allen Hurst, after the second marriage of their moth-er with the defendant, Tilghman Evans, to wind up the es-tate and have the rights of the parties declared under the The testator, prior to his death, and after the execution of his will, sold the negro man, Rial, and died the owner of one

tract of land and five undivided sevenths in another tract, the slave Jane, about \$969.00 in money, korses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, with the ordinary farming implements, household The alleged ambiguity to the control of the made ainer. Its terms are so unequivocal and direct that an atmpted interpretation of it would only tend to confusion. is clear the testator kitended to create a limited he land on which he then lived, and on the two med in his will, as well as in all the personal p which he then owned, in his wife determinable on her death or marriage. The language is broad and comprehensive enough to include every species of property, as well money as other personal chattels.

lauses are incompatible and contradictory, and cannot for hat reason stand together. Henry et al., by nextfriend, ve. logan et al., 4 Hum. 288; Redfield on Wills 451; 3 Ves. 105; The prevailing rule governing the construction of testamentary papers is, that the intention of the testafor shall be carried into effect; when it can be fairly accertained, unless it be in violation of some established principle of law.—
In this case there can be no doubt his primary object was to othe his wife with a beneficial estate for life, or dur sidowhood, in all his real and personal estate, including the noney on hands, with remainder over, if any, after her death, or the termination of her widowhood, to his children, equally, This construction is not only in conformity to the clear in ention of the testator, but in harmony with authority, for

as a general rule of law, when a former legacy is given with a limitation to other parties, a second legacy given in general terms, will go to the same parties, and be limited over in the Redfield on Wills, 350; and authorities cited.

The next question presented in this record is, what are the rights of the remainder man after the termination of the particular estate? To settle this question we are not left to inference. It has been repeatedly before this Court, and we need do but little more than follow our own adjudications. In general where perishable property is given to one for ife, and a remainder to another, it is the duty of the execu-or to sell the estate and vest the fund; the interest of which

But where the will indicates the intention of the testator hat the tenant for life should enjoy the property in shear, o such sale can be made, and the remainderman is entified Jom. 352 to 354.

In view of this principle, and the construction we have given to the will, it results that the remainderman in this case are only entitled to such parts of the personal property originally given as remained after the death of the tenant for life, and if the tenant for life has wasted or converted any for life, and if the tenant for life has wasted or converted any
of the chattels to unanthorized uses, her estate will be liable
for the amount so wasted and consumed. But it they were
consumed in the use intended to be made of them, or perished by time, or the death of animals, or wear and tear of
furniture and farming implements, the rights of the remainderman are defeated as to such property. They are entitled
to nothing except what remained after the termination of
the articular estate of the original stock, or compensation to nothing except what remained after the termination of the particular estate of the original stock, or compensation out of the life-tenant's estate, for such as she has wasted or converted to unauthorized uses.

The rents and use of the lands, the hire and labor of the desirons, crops, young animals, the effspring of My given, and the entire fruits of the life estate.

belongs to the tenant for life absolutely. Such accessions constitute no part of the testator's estate, and the remainderman can therefore have no claim under the will to any of bem. V. F. Forsey and wife vs. Jesse Lutren, Exerts, et d. 2d Head, 183; Woods vs. Sullivan 1 Swan 507; Handerson vs. Vanix and wife 10 Yer, 30; I Hum, 438. vs. Vanix and wife 10 Fer. 39; I flum, 498.

As to the real estate, it appears that the testator was
the owner of one tract of land and five-envenths undivided interest in another. At the time of his death and for
some time previous, he had held the possession of both tracts,
including the two-sevenths interest, to which he had no title,
After his death and the qualification of his executor, on a
bill filled in the Chancery Court for partition, &c., the parties
in interest in the land consented to a decree whereby the teaatrix became bound to pay to the complainants in the bill
he sum of \$300, the costs of the cause and coursel fees, and
he title to the two-sevenibs undivided interest in the land. e title to the two-sevenths undivided interest in the la as vested in her and her six children by name-all of whom The object of this purchase, after the filing of the bill for carrition, rents, &c., was two-fold. First, to release the teasor's estate from its liability for rents; and so ond, to source the title to the outstanding two-sevenths undivided increase for the tenant of the particular estate, with remainder very to the children of the particular estate, with remainder er to the children of the testator. This view of the case i

spiparont from the whole proceedings connected with the ransaction, as well as the decree divesting and vesting title. But if it were not so apparent the law would raise a rust n favor of the children which a Court of Chancery would encore: Cox vs. Cox and Taibot, Peck's R. 443-451: Hade vs. The purchase price of the two-sevenths of the land, as i The purchase price of the two sevenths of the land, as it clearly appears, was paid out of the money to which the widow only had a beneficial interest for life or widowhood.

In her estilement with the County Court Clerk, as exemitrix of the will, she charged the estate with the amount thus paid out and received a credit for it, and she cannot now come, after voluntarily terminating her life estate, and claim, upon any principle of equity, title in fee to the two-sevenths undivided interest purchased by the funds of the es-tate for the benefit of herself and the remainderman. Had the not required the money paid for these shares for the sup-port and maintenance of hereelf and children, she could have ned it out and received the interest absolutely; but she elected, and we think properly, to free the estate from litiga-tion, and to invest it in the land, and in lieu of the interest to recover the rents and profits. So upon no bypothesis is she now entitled to any interest in the land. These two shares of the land, in the view of a Court of Equity, will be held to belong to the remainderman; and the widow will be charged with whatever of the original personal property passed to her under the will for life or widowhood, which remained at the date of her second marriage; and such of it. If any, as she may have wasted during her tenancy or described to unauthorized news; and credited with the suitze fruits of the widowhood estate.

the money on hands or due, which passed to the tenant for the United States Treasury. The Philadelphia the money on honor the money of honor the reties under the will as other original chattels, goes to the reuninderinal, less the interest which accrued subsequent to
the widow's second marriage. The interest, as other secesintimate associates of the President." one, is here absolutely. No charge will be allowed against the remainderman for their support and maintenance during their minority and talescence of the limited estate; and will the midow be bold to Twible for any expenditures for the benefit or mereif or chile, which were in reasonable conformity to the amount of setate, the rank and position of the family occupied in

The decree of the Chancellor will be reversed and modified berein indicated, and the cause remanded for all prope A frue copy. MILLIGAN. M. L. PATTERRON, Clerk.

The Alabama Convention. The Alabama State Convention is giving

publican reconstruction. It is hardly necwhich a correct judgment can be derived. The real reports of the proceedings show about the first of December them to be marked with dignity and broad | California, it is said, promises not only to furnish views, and the kindest feelings towards all. the best wine, but the choicest silks. At a recent No restrictions or disabilities are sought to be imposed, with any view further than to secure the fabric of freedom and equality adspted to silk growing. against overthrow by the casual predominance, in future elections of the rebel, negro-hating elements. Doubtless the debates afforded frequent examples of awk-ward use of language, ungramatical senten-ward use of language, ungramatical sentences and mis-pronunciation, but the ideas of At present he receives private lessons. the speakers are right, and show enlightened judgement, laudable metives, and charitable hearts which would do credit to any

The franchise law adopted by the concention is liberal in the extreme. We give t below:

Section 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized or has legally declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, twenty-one years old or upwards, who shall have resided in this or upwards, who shall have resided in this State six months next preceding the elecwhich he offers to vote, except as herein provided, shall be declared an elector, prothe military or naval service of the United in Youngstown cemetery, September 11th.

States shall hereafter acquire residence by In the social circle Mrs. Murphy was all life and aniceason of being stationed on duty in the

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide from time to time permitted to register, vote or hold office: First-Those who, during the rebellion

or unusual punishment upon any soldier, sailor or marine employed, or citizen of the tian duties; always ministering to the wants of the af-United States, or who in any other way flicted; the friend of the distressed and broken hearted violated the rules of civilized warfare. Second-Those who are, or may be, dis- She, indeed, in all the relations of life verified the comfranchised by the proposed constitutional amendment, known as the Fourteenth Article and the cottof Commenced March. ticle, and the act of Congress passed March

2, 1867, except such persons as have aided the plan of reconstruction as proposed by Congress, and accepted the political equality of all men before the law. Provided, the General Assembly shall have power to remove the disabilities incurred under this Third—That those who shall have been She retained her right mind in her last moments, being

The contest in this case arises out of the construction of the will of Elias Vansel, who died in September, 1852, possessed of a considerable real and personal estate, leaving his widow. Tabitha, who afterwards intermarried with the desired will be desired by the desired will be desired by the desired will be desired by the desired by

must take and subscribe the following oath : | we too may be " prepared to depart and be with Christ." "I do solemnly swear or affirm that I will support and maintain the constitution and laws of the United States and the constitution and laws of the State of Alabama that I am not excluded from registering by any of the clauses in section two of this article; that I will never countenance or M. A. WALKER for Trustee of Knox County at the ensuing aid in the specession of the State from the aid in the secession of the State from the United States, that I accept the civil and political equality of all, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color or previous condition of any political or civil right privelege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men; and furthermore, that I will not in any way injure or countenance in thers any attempt to injure any person or persons on account of past or present suppersons on account of past or present sup-port of the government of the United pediments to MARBIAGE, with sure means of Beilef. Sen States, or the principles of the political and skillin Houghton, Howard Association, Philadelphia, ivil equality of all men, or of affiliation Pa. with any political party.

# SUPREME COURT OPINION

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1867 THOMAS H. COLDWELL, ATTORNEY GENERAL AND REPORTER.

DAVID T. PATTERSON AND S. M. SHAVER TR. REUBEN in marriage. The language is broad and comprehensive mough to include every species of property, as well money as other personal chattels.

The second and third clause are equally free from difficulty and ambiguity. In fact, they strengthen the first, and demonstrate beyond all doubt that the testator intended that all his property, of whatever kind or description he then owned, should pass under his will to his wife, for her natural life or widewhood, and on the happening of either event, over to his children, share and share alike.

The only imaginable difficulty arises on the fourth clause, which, after providing for the payment of the debts of the testator, declares that "what money the testator may have shall go to the use and support of his five children and wife, without in terms expressing any limitation over.

This clause of the will, we do not think, is incompatible with the first clause; and the rule of construction, thet the last clause of a will must prevail over the first is therefore inapplicable. This rule applies in cases only where the two clauses are incompatible and contradictory, and cannot for concessed and served was pronounced in the cannot.

county of Greene, or so abscends or concessis himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him. That publication has been duly made, &c., &c. A decree was rendered for the hiebt and costs, and a sate of the property attached ordered. On the tith of February, 1867, the defeadant filed his petition for a writ of error coramnobis, which was tition are, substantially the petitioner was not an abscond-g debtor. At the time of filing the bill be resided in the late of North Carolina, that he left the county of Greene State of North Carolina, that he left the county of Greene openly, with the declared intention of leaving like State in consequence of the distracted and disturbed condition of the country—that said debts are unjust. The debt of David T. Patterson is payable in bankable currency. The account of Shaver is unjust—that they are both non-residents. The foregoing facts stated in the petition, were assigned in errors of fact at the May Term, 1867. On motion of the complainants the potition was dismissed, from which the defendant appealed.

This petition was filed undy the provisions of the Code, see J.110, which provides, "any one aggrieved by the County, Circuit or Chancery Courts by reason of a material error in fact. cuit or Chancery Courts by reason of a material error in fact, may review the judgment under upon writ of error coramnebis." Sec. 3,116 provides the relief embraced by this remedy—is confined to errors of fact contained in the proceedings, of which the person asking relief has had no notice, or which he was prevented by disability from showing or correcting, or which he was prevented from making defence by surprise accident, mistake or fraud, without fault on his part.

From the state of facts as presented by this restition are or which he was prevented from making defence by surprise, accident, mistake or fraud, without fault on his part.

From the state of facts as presented by this petition, are they sufficient to justify the issuance of the writ? The rule settled by this Court in the case of Crawford vs. Williams, I Swan 31, appears to be that an error of fact which render a judgment erroneous, must be such as would have precluded the rendition of such judgment if the fact had judicially appeared at a former trial; that nothing can be assigned as error in fact which appeared and was adjudged in the former suit. This rule, although established before the Code, is not restricted, but is enlarged and embraces cases of accident, surprise, mistake or fraud, without fault on part of the applicant. Does this case present such a state of facts as brings it within the provisions of the several rections of the Code authorizing the granting of the writ?

The petitioner assigned as an error of fact, that he was not an abscending debter at the time of filing of the bill, but that he was a non-resident fiving in the fixte of North Carolina. In attachment suits, by sec. 3,320 of the Code, when the defendant is a non-resident or has remerted himself or property out of the State, the judgment or decree by default may be set aside upon application of the defendant and good cause shown within twelve months thereafter, so as to make his defence. By sec. 3,300 all other cases of judgment or decree by default the defendant cannot deny or put in issue the ground upon which the attachment was insued, but may, within twelve months thereafter, so as to make his defence. By sec. 3,300 all other cases of judgment or decree by default the defendant cannot deny or put in issue the ground upon which the attachment was insued, but may, within twelve months, commence and upon the head.

ground upon which the attachment was issued, but may, within twelve months, commence suit upon the bond. By the provisions of these sections in a case where the defendant n twelve months appear and set aside the judgment on good when the besuance of the attachment is based upon the ground that he is an abscording debtor, he is precluded, and ground that he is an abscording debtor, he is precluded, and he can only sue on the bond. The error of fact satigned is that he was a non-resident and not an abscording debtor.— He seeks to epen the decree to deny or put in issue the grounds upon which the attachment issued, which he is expressly precluded from deing by sec. 3,500 of the Code. There is no ground of accident, surprise or mistake alleged. He was not before the Court by summons, but by attachment.—He was not precluded by accident, surprise or mistake from making a defence.

making a defence.

It is insisted in argument the record does not show publication was made. If the fact be so it is an error of law and not of fact. The errors assigned in the petition are all questions that had been passed upon by the Court. If there are errors existing in the record not authorizing the decree, they are errors of law and not of fact, and can only be revised in a revising tribunal. The errors assigned were all adjudicated in a former suit. The appeal from the decree of the Chanceller in dismissing the petition did not bring to this Court the record of the original suit of Patterson and others against Arnold in the Chancery Court.

The object of the writ was to correct the errors of fact.—The Court could not look to the errors of law arising upon the record, hence upon the dismissal of the petition and the appeal, this Court cannot revise the original decree, but can only look to the mattern arising on the petition.

The appeal must be taken to apply to only such matters as have been appealed from, and the appeal in this case only brought up for revisal the action of the Chancellor in dismissing the petition. I Coldwell 300, hence the original attachment with not being here by the appeal we cannot look into the original decree settling the rights of parties.

To do so would authorize the Court upon a writ of error or amonds to revise its own judgment upon matters of law arising upon the record. This proceeding is confined beautering arising upon the record. The proceeding is confined beautering arising upon the record.

M. L. Parreness, Clerk. Edmund Cooper, of Shelbyville, late member of Congress, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of

es must adorn it.

Surratt continues in good health in the Washin

The Alabama State Convention is giving the lie to the sneers and assertions which are hurled against it by the enemies of Reof the crew have reached Valparaise.

Twenty-two car loads of firearms arrived at St. essary to say that the reports published in Albans, Vt., on yesterday, directed to the care of

General Sherman will arrive in Washington on

The French Prince Impurial, about whose every

### In Memoriam.

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of Mrs. Many F., wife of Major John L. Murphy, who died at Knoxville, Tennessee, September 5th, 1367, of tuber.

Mary Fox was born in Canfield, Ohio, August 1st 1841. She lost her parents early in life, and became an immate of the family of her brother-in-law, Dr. F. S. Whithlar, of Youngstown, O., in which she found a home until her marriage with Major Murphy, of Knoxville, Tenn., January 21st, 1865. After the close of the war they resided in Washington City some two years, during which time she gave birth, January 18th, 1847, to Gran Fox, who died on the 9th of June fellowing.

State six months next preceding the elec-tion, and three months in the county in and in about two weeks afterwards she found relief in vided that no soldier or sailor or marine in and followed by a large procession of relatives and sympathizing friends, were together consigned to the grave

mation. Her qualities of head and heart gathered

around her many warm and admiring friends, among whom she was the moving spirit. Always cheerful in her isposition and ever ready to sacrifice her own comfort for the good of others, she was deservedly popular. En ergetic to a wonderful degree, never desponding and for the registration of all electors; but the over hopeful, she was not deterred from undertaking following classes of persons shall not be what to others, possessed of far more physical ability. would have been a hopeless task. With her to receive was to do, to undertake was to perform. She become a member of the Christian Church at an nflicted, or caused to be inflicted, any cruel early age and during her whole life she was an active devoted follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. Earner in her profession, faithful in the discharge of her chris

> exemplary in her walk and conversation, she won the esteem and affection of all with whom she had interceurse. The glory of Jesus, and how she might promete the interests of his heavenly kingdom by a consistent was her all engrossing theme. She seemed, as a dear one has beautifully said, during all her long and weary months of illness to grow more spiritually minded. "Her lamp ever trimmed and ready shone brighter and brighter unto the perfect day." As a wife and companie she was all that could be desired—effectionate, kind and perfectly devoted to her husband. She had a very sg-

convicted of treason, embezzlement of pub- her arms around the seck of and kissing her loving full of the hope of a glorious immortality. Throwing lie funds, malfeasance in office, crime pun- husband, and bidding all "good bye," she, after repealed shable by law with imprisonment in the efforts, owing to her weakness, said "I am prepared"itha, who afterwards intermarried with the deno better record, no more enduring monument. Let us not then with selfish grief bewail the loss of such an Sec. 3. All persons before registering one, but rather seek to emulate her many virtues, that

Mahoning Register.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT. We are authorized and requested to announce the name of H. C. TARWATER for Tax Collector of Knox County, at the Nov 21-tds

SPECIAL NOTICES. WHISKERS.

Dn. Lamonie's Connotia will force Whiskers on the smoothest face or chin, or Hair on bald heads. Never known to fail. Sample for trial sent for 10 cents. Address oct? 6m REEVES & GO., 78 Nassau St., New York. Marriage and Celibacy, AND THE MAPPINESS OF TRUE MANHOUS. An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!! SCRATCH!!!

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Iteh. WHEATON'S OINTMENT will core Salt Rheum WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores. WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of Price 50 cents; -- by mail 60 conts. All Druggists sell it. -- Wanas & Porras, Boston, Proprietors.

# The REV. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge) to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was sured of a lung affection and that dreadful disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cest them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address.

No. 165 South Second street, Williamsburg, New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

INFORMATION. Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a baid head or beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of Pimples, Riorches, Eruptions, etc., on the skis, leaving the same soft, clear and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

Everybody, Morried or simple, should send to P. O. Drawer 5128, Boston, Mass., for important confidential circular. septi-3m ERRORS OF YOUTH.

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, CHEMIST.

\$23 Broadway, New York

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Serrous Debritty, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, and free to all who need it, the recips and directions for making the simple remady by which he was sured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the directions for the profit of the sured advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing in perfect confidence.

JOHN B. OGDEN.

may Siy

42 Cedar Street, New York.

MARRIED. On the 17th instant, by Rev. Thos. W. Humes, Mr. JOHN FOX and Miss SARAH MOORE, both of this vicinity.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. JOHN L. HUDIBURG.

Groceries, Produce

South Side, Market Square, KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE.

FAMILY SUPPLIES GENERALLY.

AM NOW RECEIVING A FRESH "supply of Greceries, consisting of Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Syrups, Molasses, Rice, Soda, Pepper, Spice, Giager, Pye-Stuffe, Tobasco, Soap, Candles, Coal Oil, Fowder, Lead, Shot, Cape, Spun Thread, Wooden Ware of all kinds, Salmen, White Fish, Mackerel, Herring, Cod Fish, Hake, Cauned Fraitz of all kinds, Jellies, Fickles, Sances, Confectionaries of all kinds. I have the largest and best amortiment of Cheese and Crackers in the market. ers in the market I keep constantly on hand a supply of all kinds of Froduce.

I am now receiving a fresh supply of Pennsylvania Buckwheat Flour; also, Hominy of a superjur quality, White
Beans, Feas, &c. I keep constantly on hand a large stock of that superior LOUISVILLE CEMENT, which has been tested and proved to be the best in use. JOHN L. BUDISURG.

to be the best in use. Nov 27-400 Market Square, Knexville, Tens. STRAY COW TAME TO MY PLACE, AT BOYD'S FERBY, about three weeks ago. A black and white speckled Cow, with the following marks: Left ear singup-crepped, with the upper and lewer soles bit and a sult in the ame. She is of heavy build, and has an a bell. he w 27-3t

IN BANKRUPTCY. District Court of the United States for the England District of Tennueses.

In the matter of Samuel Guggenheimer, Bankrupt. EASTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE, S. B. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE: THAT next suit not being here by the appeal we cannot look into the original decree settling the rights of parties.

To do so would authorize the Court upon a writ of error cramnoble to review its own judgment upon matters of law mising upon the record. This proceeding is confined alone to creers of fact of which the party was prevented by accident, surprise, mistake fraud, or want of notice from making defense. The appeal necessarily brought the record of the original suit to this Court to adjudicate the errors of fact assigned, but for no other purpose. If there are errors of law in that record the partitions is entitled to his writ of error, but they cannot be looked to in determining the matters of fire debits, and the cellitors of said Backrupt, to him, or for his one, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said Backrupt, to prove their debits, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be hobien at the law office of Scudder & Hacker, in Jonesboro', aftereasid, before Joel A. Dewey, Esq., Register in Hankruptcy for said District, on the 8th day of January, 1867, at 3 o'cicek, P. M.

B. McDANNEL, Messenger

Nov 27-11

IN BANKRUPTOY. District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennesses. In the matter of John Foggitt, Bankrupt, Eastern District of Tenuessee, S. S.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE: THAT

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE: THAT on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1867, a warrant in flanking to says: "He is the most respectable of the ntimate associates of the President."

Jeff. Davis

Arrived in Richmond on the 22d to attend his rial this week.

Our lips may adorn religion, but our series of the foreign, at the foreign.

By McDannil.

B: McDANNEL, Novil-1: Hemenger & U. S. Marshal for said Platrict.

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